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ROLE OF WOMEN IN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TCDC)

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in response to decision 6/6 of the High-level Committee, in which the Administrator was asked to report to the Committee at its seventh session on actions taken or planned to be implemented by the organizations of the United Nations development system to ensure full access and participation of women in development through TCDC and on the activities they propose to undertake to develop and improve guidelines enhancing the role of women in TCDC. The report contains an overview of emerging trends, with indications of varying degrees of progress achieved by the organizations in promoting the role of women in development in their respective TCDC activities as well as the problems encountered. The Committee's attention is drawn to paragraphs 35 and 36, which contain the Administrator's conclusions and recommendations.

ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
DTCD	United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECDC	economic cooperation among developing countries
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NRSE	new and renewable sources of energy
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations development system
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	women in development
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

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INTRODUCTION

1. By its decision 6/6 of September 1989, the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries requested the Administrator to report on the action taken or planned to be implemented by the organizations of the United Nations development system to ensure full access and participation of women in activities of TCDC. The Committee requested the organizations of the UNDS and UNDP to develop and improve guidelines for this and stressed the need to integrate women in the identification, design and implementation of projects adopted as a result of TCDC exercises.

2. The present report is based on information provided by the organizations of the UNDS in response to a questionnaire. Of the 36 organizations and bodies, 16 responded, (see annex I below). This response rate is lower than that for the previous report submitted to the Committee at its sixth session (TCDC/6/7), when 22 out of 35 organizations responded. Of the 16 organizations that responded, 8 (IMO, ILO, ESCAP, UNFPA, INSTRAW, IFAD, DTCD, UNDP) made some attempt to address the descriptive questions raised in the questionnaire; and 5 (DTCD, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNIDO, WMO) provided quantitative information on the statistical parts of the questionnaire.

3. Some of the organizations (UNFPA, ILO, INSTRAW) which had provided quantitative information about women's share of TCDC financial resources for the previous report expressed their inability to provide statistical information for the present report, either on the ground that the organization has no accurate way to measure (UNFPA) or that the organization's "integrated approach" (ILO) makes it unnecessary and difficult to provide a quantitative breakdown of figures or amounts.

4. Indeed, several organizations indicated that either statistical information is unavailable (FAO) or that the "integrationist approach" towards the role of women in TCDC constrains disaggregation of data and separate monitoring and accounting procedures. For example, DTCD maintained that in keeping with its established policy, it does not make a specific distinction between men and women in its support to TCDC activities. UNCHS asserted that no specific TCDC activities related to women's issues have been built into UNCHS-executed projects since WID issues are integrated in field projects and TCDC activities are demand driven and respond to client's requirements. WFP noted that its project documentation does not reveal that there has been specific recourse to the TCDC modality in support of the Programme's WID activities, although WFP independently pursues similar approaches and objectives outside the specific TCDC modality.

5. Thus, this report attempts to synthesize the varying levels of responses from the organizations and such quantitative data as has been submitted by some of them. It consists of six sections. Sections I, II and III contain detailed analyses of the responses and follow the reporting format sent to the organizations. Descriptive statements by the organizations as well as their

specific responses to the questionnaire have been used. Conclusions and recommendations appear in the last two sections of the report. Statistical information is presented in two separate tables (annex II).

I. SUPPORT TO PROMOTIONAL AND OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES

6. This section presents responses from the organizations on the activities and projects undertaken in support of WID through TCDC. Organizations were requested to describe issues which incorporated women's needs in the identification, programming, and review of TCDC policies and programmes and identify benefits to women as a result of these actions and obstacles in integrating WID issues in TCDC activities. All those who responded expressed their strong support for WID and TCDC and stated that some activities have been undertaken or are being planned to implement this commitment. Organizations reported undertaking several types of activities to promote WID through TCDC. Some conducted workshops to sensitize policy makers and planners; others organized meetings of interested parties to discuss mutually beneficial WID activities and several awarded subcontracts to women consultants from developing countries (ILO, IFAD, UNFPA, ESCAP); some developed information on WID needs and capacities applicable to TCDC (UNFPA, ESCAP). Three organizations reported matching potential donors with developing countries needs/capacities for financing WID activities (ILO, ESCAP, IFAD), and one indicated undertaking programming missions, studies and surveys to identify TCDC possibilities in WID activities (ESCAP).

7. Reporting on activities and projects varied, ranging from discussion of issues (UNCTAD, WFC) to description of general WID-related activities (WHO, IFAD) to listing of specific WID through TCDC projects (UNFPA, ESCAP, DTCD, UNDP).

8. UNCTAD noted that though its current programme of activities did not lend itself to have a specific WID and TCDC focus, its future activities, particularly the follow-up of the least developed countries (LDC) conference, would provide opportunities to address concerns of WID through TCDC. WFC reported that in its policy analysis work it identified types of projects, (i.e. human resources development and institution building) and areas of activities (i.e. agro-industries and food production) where women's participation should be actively promoted.

9. WFP reported that it made extensive use of developing country capacities in such areas as involving women (a) as expert consultants in design or evaluation of WFP assisted projects; (b) as national counterpart project managers; and (c) as subject-matter specialists delivering technical assistance in project activities. It cited a number of illustrative projects, e.g. resettlement scheme in Ghana, land reclamation scheme in Egypt, soil conservation projects in Kenya and the Dominican Republic, off-farm agro-industries projects in Colombia, forest nurseries in the Syrian Arab Republic, agricultural extension in Senegal and the Niger, and land improvement techniques in China.

10. Several organizations reported on their WID activities without specifying their TCDC components. UNCHS listed two regional training workshops (Latin America and English-speaking African countries) and two publications on WID during the reporting period. IMO reported the organization of national and regional workshops on WID issues and recruiting missions to identify women technical experts for inclusion in IMO's roster.

11. WHO described numerous WID activities (though without details of their TCDC components) covering a wide range of programme areas, such as health situation and trend assessment, human reproduction, primary health care, maternal health and safe motherhood, adolescent health, mental health, community water supply and sanitation, environmental health, chemical safety, food safety, immunization, malaria control, tropical diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, cancer, blindness, cardiovascular disease and health and biomedical information programme.

12. ILO indicated that explicit care was being taken to promote national expertise on a TCDC basis in its WID activities and advisory services. In the exchange of information in the programme on rural women and workers it also fosters TCDC.

13. UNIDO reported the difficulties of singling out technical cooperation projects and other WID activities through ECDC/TCDC modalities because of the organization's subsectoral approach to programming. Nevertheless it identified two projects (Shea butter production in Guinea and an SADCC regional African entrepreneurship training programme for women) that promoted WID through TCDC. It provided statistical information of WID's share of funds based on these two projects.

14. INSTRAW described several activities that used TCDC modalities; five national training workshops (India, Senegal, Ecuador, Malaysia, the Sudan) on indicators, statistics and data on women; two national training workshops (Thailand and Nigeria) on women, water supply and sanitation; and two national training seminars (Egypt and the United Republic of Tanzania) on women and new and renewable sources of energy. It also stated having organized a regional training seminar on women and NRSE for Arabic-speaking African countries. INSTRAW reported on its multi-media training packages on women, water supply and sanitation and women and NRSE; the latter was translated into Arabic. It also described having prepared a work plan on South-South cooperation, and participated in an ECA project on women in the informal sector.

15. FAO reported no current project or programme specially geared to TCDC activities in WID but it described several activities in the last two years that involved TCDC exchanges. In Asia, FAO organized a regional expert consultation on database for women in agriculture and rural development, and two regional workshops on the planning and implementation of projects assisting women farmers in ASEAN countries, and on development of survey methodologies on women, agricultural development and population. It also provided information on its technical support to three UNIFEM meetings (New York, Manila, Bangkok) on women in agriculture, food cycle technologies, and

food security. In Latin America, FAO reported supporting the participation of women experts in the 1990 activities of various technical cooperation networks and on the basis of that experience concluded that the potential for promoting WID through TCDC in the region was very promising.

16. IFAD described a number of WID activities (though without information on their TCDC components): workshops, research, project identification missions, technical cooperation projects, training, and advisory services. It reported having organized a regional training seminar on financial services in Cyprus, a round table on financial and technical services for rural poor households in Ethiopia, and two workshops on rural women in agricultural development in Papua New Guinea. IFAD had included national women as part of project identification teams in Turkey and Egypt. Several research and operational projects were briefly described by IFAD though their TCDC aspects were not clear. IFAD, however, noted that there was considerable scope and potential for strengthening TCDC within its WID programme.

17. ESCAP reported on several WID activities: workshops, study tours, audiovisual documentation and publications, though their TCDC components were unclear. It indicated organizing two subregional workshops (Thailand, Vanuatu) on the management of women's information centers; three subregional workshops (Thailand, Nepal, Vanuatu) for women executives on export marketing; one national workshop on legal literacy (Bangladesh); two expert group meetings on integration of WID in development planning and technological development; one consultative and one regional training seminar on women's contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and a meeting on audiovisual documentation. It also provided information on three study tours on community-based settlements, community-based financing, and social science research, and on its publications, including a Directory of National Focal Points for the Advancement of Women, Women's Information Network for Asia (WINAP) newsletter, report of the workshop on women's information centers, and translation into three national languages of training manuals on the transfer of technology.

18. ECLAC reported on its WID activities, consisting of workshops, research, training and advisory services, without highlighting TCDC components. Among these were a regional expert group meeting on cultural aspects of women's participation in the decade of the 1990s, and another to review gender dimensions in ECLAC's development proposals; technical assistance and advisory services to the newly created Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM) in Chile; technical assistance to Cuba for a programme of activities on information systems; and advisory services to Bolivia for its national commission's activities related to women.

19. DTCD reported two WID-related meetings without identifying TCDC components: a regional meeting on participation of women in public management (Malaysia) and an interregional seminar (Yugoslavia) on women's participation in development administration. It reported having organized a training workshop for heads of personnel from WID units in developing countries on microcomputer application for population and development planning, and

utilizing TCDC modalities to develop a WID training programme in Paraguay. Several of its technical cooperation projects in the water sector (Niger, Mauritania) repeatedly used women consultants from developing countries.

20. UNFPA stated that the Fund continued its policy of incorporating TCDC components and women's concerns into all programme structures and integrating them into the programming process of all UNFPA-assisted projects. It reported having updated WID guidelines, and publishing a book on gender analysis for project design, and a training manual and a global directory of women's organizations implementing population strategies. UNFPA also reported training national officials and programme staff in the regions of Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. For the reporting period, UNFPA listed the largest number of projects, 61 in total, that promoted the TCDC objectives of self-reliance, mutual support and voluntary sharing of knowledge among women. The projects included 26 national in Africa, 5 in Arab States and Europe, 10 in Asia and the Pacific, 9 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 9 regional and 2 interregional projects. A number of key issues were addressed through the Fund's programming and project support, e.g. improvement in national censuses to record women's actual economic contributions, gender sensitive research and planning in the national population units, exchange of knowledge and life experiences among women in population activities, and strengthening of women's health groups and networks that operated from the developing countries.

21. UNDP reported routinely incorporating WID issues in all project formulation, evaluation, and implementation in its UNSO-supported projects, most of which also included some form of TCDC such as study tours, fellowships, and use of consultants from the region. It provided a list of illustrative UNSO projects in which the role of women in TCDC was incorporated at the formulation stage (improved cooking stove project in the Sudan, community forestry and conservation projects in Ethiopia) was at the evaluation stage (agro-forestry project in the Niger, Lake Faquibine system Mali) resulting in revision of the project, or at the stage of implementation (improved cooking stove projects in the Gambia and Burkina Faso, restocking gum Arabic project in the Sudan). The regional and interregional conferences organized by UNSO also ensured substantial participation of women. UNDP also reported on an approved United Nations Capital Development Fund project that subcontracted Grameen Bank in Bangladesh to screen, train, appraise and monitor candidate micro-enterprise credit programmes from least developed countries which are expected to have substantial participation of women. Responding to paragraph 4 of decision 6/6 of the Committee, UNDP reported facilitating and encouraging the full participation of women in TCDC programming exercises it had supported during the period under review. Out of the 59 TCDC projects and activities emerging from the TCDC programming exercise in cooperatives hosted by the International Cooperative Alliance, 8 responded to women's concerns. Out of 219 projects emerging from the Indonesian TCDC multisectoral programming exercise, approximately 44 projects ensured the participation of women. Among the eight TCDC programming exercises planned to be conducted in 1991 and 1992, emphasis is being placed at the planning stage on maximizing the participation of women in the TCDC projects expected to emerge from them.

22. Some organizations (UNFPA, IFAD, ESCAP, UNDP, IMO) identified obstacles in integrating WID in TCDC activities. However, UNDP and ESCAP described benefits to women recipients as a result of integration of women in promotional and operational TCDC activities.

23. Continued attitudinal barriers and lack of representation at decision-making levels was identified by most organizations as a major obstacle to integrating WID in TCDC. Lack of knowledge of women's concerns, inadequate information on the usefulness and applicability of TCDC in WID activities (UNFPA, IFAD, ESCAP) and absence of continuity in national women's organizations (IFAD, ESCAP) were also found to be major obstacles. ESCAP identified weakness of TCDC focal points in the countries as an obstacle. UNDP identified lack of rosters of women experts as an impediment. WMO pointed out that in its area of work a major problem was the absence of an adequate number of women entering or staying in the profession because of unusual working hours involved, i.e. shift work of 12 hours and night work.

24. The two organizations describing benefits to women as a result of integrating the role of women in TCDC referred to different types of benefits. ESCAP listed several benefits: sharing of experiences, acquiring of knowledge, skills and new ideas, and mobilization of technical assistance. UNDP noted direct project benefits such as employment, training, access to services, etc. UNDP found that the TCDC modality facilitated WID activities particularly in implementation. ESCAP, on the other hand, noted that the TCDC modality impeded WID activities, particularly in the stages of planning, designing and programming; implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and funding of local costs.

II. MEASURES TAKEN (OR PLANNED) TO STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION'S SUPPORTIVE ROLE IN THE INTEGRATION OF WID IN TCDC, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES

25. This section reports on the organizations' responses to specific measures taken or planned to strengthen the integration of WID through TCDC. The organizations were also requested to report on the preparation or improvement of WID guidelines, budgetary share in medium-term plans concerning the role of women in TCDC, specific measures undertaken to implement paragraphs 322 to 377 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and subprogramme 5.4 of the System-wide Medium-term Plan for Women and Development for 1990-1995, relating to technical cooperation, training and advisory services, staff training to facilitate integration of women in programming using the TCDC modality; interaction between the TCDC focal points and WID coordinators; reactions to the use of the TCDC modality in WID activities; actions undertaken to overcome the institutional and attitudinal barriers to widespread application of the TCDC modality in WID activities, and innovative strategies and approaches used to generate additional support for the role of women in TCDC. Eight organizations and bodies (ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNFPA, ESCAP, INSTRAW, DTCD, UNDP) responded to some of the specific questions.

26. Improvements in policy and programme guidelines on the role of women in TCDC activities were reported by UNFPA. IMO indicated its strategy for the integration of women in TCDC; its programme is to maximize their access to technical training and integration at all levels of the maritime sector. UNDP, DTCD, WHO, FAO, UNIDO and INSTRAW noted that special attention to women's role in TCDC is given wherever feasible for integration into their mainstream development activities.

27. None of the organizations could provide data on the percentage of WID's share in the medium-term plan budget for TCDC activities. DTCD, however, stated that in the past approximately 10 per cent of its regular programme budget had been earmarked and spent to promote TCDC activities and the same could be said about WID activities.

28. Organizations were also requested to provide statistical information on the level of support for the integration of WID through TCDC by number and amount. Three (ECLAC, ESCAP, UNIDO) responded (see annex II, table 1). From the limited data provided, it appears that most of the WID activities were dependent on external donors or trust funds. ECLAC and UNIDO indicated some regular budget support for WID through TCDC. ESCAP noted its inability to break down WID data from its regular programme.

29. Most organizations appeared to be unable to report on the specific measures undertaken to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and subprogramme 5.4 of the System-wide Medium-term Plan for WID for 1990-1995. However, ILO, UNIDO and INSTRAW noted that they prepared their own medium-term plans taking into consideration the general mandate of the Forward-looking Strategies and System-wide Medium-term Plan.

30. FAO, DTCD, UNDP and UNFPA reported staff training programmes on WID without specifying whether the TCDC modality was applied. FAO put priority on gender analysis training in its 1990-1991 programme and reported that 332 FAO staff had participated in such training during 1990.

31. In many of the organizations the WID and TCDC focal points were reported to be placed in the same department, which facilitated their interaction and coordination, with the indication that the interaction was on an informal basis. Some, notably DTCD and ESCAP, expressed the wish to formalize the interaction. DTCD reported that as of 1991, the TCDC focal point had been made a member of the regular meeting of the restructured DTCD task force on women to increase interaction between the two focal points. Several organizations reported the existence of an interdepartmental or departmental committee on WID. FAO stated that it had established an interdivisional working group, and DTCD a departmental task force on WID; also WHO reported that it had a steering committee on women, health and development.

32. Favourable reactions to the use of the TCDC modality in WID activities were reported by all organizations. UNFPA, DTCD, ESCAP and IFAD found that the TCDC modality upgraded women's skills and training through consultations, allowed voluntary sharing of women's experience and expertise, and enhanced

the role of qualified women consultants and experts. DTCD noted promotion of national and collective self-reliance.

33. Several organizations reported adopting measures to overcome barriers to widespread application of the TCDC modality in WID; DTCD referred to publicity about WID and TCDC activities through its regular publications, especially DTCD news. ILO noted study tours and exchange of national expertise and experience, especially setting up credit schemes amongst several countries within the framework of regional projects. INSTRAW reported producing public information materials using TCDC principles.

34. Two organizations (INSTRAW, ILO) reported on innovative strategies used to generate additional support for WID through TCDC. INSTRAW noted its multi-media modular training packages and ILO mentioned its regional workshop in Africa on SADCC countries.

III. CONCLUSIONS

35. From the analysis of the responses by the organizations of the the United Nations development system the following conclusions emerge:

(a) Although there is an increasing awareness amongst the organizations on the need to integrate WID in TCDC, many have yet to take comprehensive action to identify obstacles to the role of women in TCDC and to adopt specific steps to overcome obstacles.

(b) Some organizations have undertaken specific actions and projects integrating WID in TCDC.

(c) A growing number of organizations have formulated policy, programme and project guidelines to integrate women in all their activities.

(d) Available qualitative and quantitative data is limited and this affects the monitoring of progress of the integation of WID in TCDC. The limited information available indicates that women's participation in development in general and TCDC in particular has considerable potential to be developed.

(e) The existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need to be strengthened to measure the extent of women's participation in TCDC.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

36. On the basis of the conclusions derived from the reports of the organizations, the Administrator makes the following recommendations for the Committee's consideration:

(a) Organizations which have not done so should undertake a comprehensive review and evaluation of the progress of the role of women in TCDC within their own programmes. The review should generate necessary quantitative database for future monitoring and evaluation exercises.

(b) Organizations should continue to institute procedures and mechanisms to monitor and evaluate implementation of WID guidelines in policy, programme and project development and attempt to produce disaggregated statistical data to measure the progress of the role of women in TCDC.

(c) Organizations should share their own experiences in promoting WID through TCDC by exchanging guidelines, gender specific statistics, and innovative methodologies bilaterally and through annual meetings of TCDC focal points of the United Nations development system.

(d) Governments of developing countries may wish to consider the inclusion of relevant non-governmental organizations for linkages at the institutional level for intercountry TCDC activities so as to increase the involvement of women in developmental activities, workshops and other assignments.

Annex I

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM TO WHICH QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT

		Responded			Responded
1.	United Nations/DTCD	"	19.	IMO	"
2.	UNDP	"	20.	ICAO	
3.	UNIFEM	"	21.	WHO	"
4.	UNICEF		22.	ITC	
5.	UNITAR		23.	IMF	
6.	UNFPA	"	24.	WORLD BANK	
7.	ECE		25.	IAEA	
8.	ESCAP	"	26.	INSTRAW	"
9.	ECLAC	"	27.	ITU	
10.	ECA		28.	UNCHS	"
11.	ESCWA		29.	UNEP	"
12.	FAO	"	30.	UNHCR	"
13.	WFC	"	31.	UNIDO	
14.	IFAD	"	32.	UPU	"
15.	UNCTAD	"	33.	WFP	
16.	GATT		34.	WIPO	"
17.	ILO	"	35.	WMO	
18.	UNESCO		36.	WTO	"

Annex II

TABLES

Table 1

Level of support for TCDC by number of activities and amounts, 1 January 1989-31 December 1990

(In thousands of United States dollars)

I. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. Strengthening of countries' capacities for TCDC

Agency	Type of activities	Regular programme		UNDP Country IPF		UNDP Regional IPF		UNDP INT/GLO IPF		Development banks		Funds-in-Trust & other external donors		Recipient countries' own trust funds		Total current reporting period		Total preceding report period	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
ECLAC	Institution Strengthening											1	55			1	55		
	Networking																		
ECLAC ESCAP	Info system											2 2	89 120			2 2	89 120		
	Strengthening TCDC focal points																		
	TCDC training																		
	Other																		
	Sub-total											5	264			5	264		

B. Specific activities to promote, identify or formulate TCDC operational activities

ESCAP	Meetings, seminars & workshops											8	565.7						
	Feasibility studies and surveys																		

Table 1 (continued)

Agency	Type of activities	Regular programme		UNDP: Country IPF		UNDP: Regional IPF		UNDP: INT/GLO IPF		Development banks		Funds-in-Trust & other external donors		Recipient countries' own trust funds		Total current reporting period		Total preceding report period	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
ESCAP UNIDO	Training											2	96.0						
UNIDO	Other		80										58.45	6					
	Subtotals		80									10	720.15	6					
	Total		80									15	984.15	6		5	264		
II. CATALYTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OPERATIONAL TCDC ACTIVITIES																			
ECLAC	Experts	1	130.50										33.156						
UNIDO UNIDO	Equipment		30		8	44						66	3.63						
ECLAC	Fellowship				8	44						66	3.63						
UNIDO	Contracts												25.300						
ESCAP	Other											3	17						
	Total	1	210		8	44						69	438.456						
	Operational																		
	GRAND TOTAL	1	350.50		8	44						84	1 422.606	6		5	264		

Table 2

Statistical summary

Utilization of the capacities of developing countries in programmes and projects of the United Nations development system
1 January 1989-31 December 1990

(In thousands of United States dollars)

EXPERTS/CONSULTANTS

	Total provided		Recruited from developing countries			
	W/M	Amount	W/M	Amount	Percentage of total amount	Percentage of total amount
ECLAC	4 146	-	744	-	-	-
UNIDO	62	310	13	83	27	19
WMO	1 135	6 500	755	3 500	66.5	53.8

FELLOWSHIPS

	Total provided		Placed in developing countries			
	W/M	Amount	W/M	Amount	Percentage of total amount	Percentage of total amount
ECLAC	1 218	1 111	444	405	36	36
WMO	2 901	4 500	1 320	1 700	45.5	37.7

EQUIPMENT

	Total provided	Purchased from developing countries		
	Amount	Amount	Percentage of total amount	Percentage of total amount
UNIDO	72	35	42	
WMO	10 158 000	2 532 000	24.9	

SUBCONTRACTS

	Total provided		Awarded to institutions/firms of developing countries			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Percentage of total amount	Percentage of total amount
UNIDO	3	150	1	25.3	18	